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Bowdoin College Bulletin

Number 65

May, 1916

President's Report 1915-1916



Brunswick, Maine

Entered as second-class matter, June 28, 1907, at Brunswick, Maine
under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894

Published by the College six times a year, in Dec., Feb., April, May, June and July

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1915-1916

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE DEAN
OF THE COLLEGE, THE DEAN OF THE MED-
ICAL SCHOOL, THE LIBRARIAN, AND THE DI-
RECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

1915



1916

BRUNSWICK, - - MAINE
PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE, MDCCCXVI

THE RECORD PRESS
BRUNSWICK, MAINE

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year 1915-16.

Alfred Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., died on the thirteenth day of June, 1915 in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1859; and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1865. In the Civil War he was assistant surgeon of the Ninth Maine Regiment.

In 1869 he was appointed Lecturer in Pathology in the Medical School of Maine: and subsequently held the chairs of obstetrics, diseases of women and children, and internal medicine. From 1873 to 1898 he was Secretary, and from 1898 to 1911 Dean, of the Medical School. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1907. He had been a member of the Board of Overseers since 1877.

As God created man male and female; so he created him conservative and radical. The conservative can no more help being a conservative, the radical can no more help being a radical in temperament than a man can help being born a man or a woman can help being born a woman. There are two kinds of radicals and two kinds of conservatives. There are the hard, inconsiderate radicals, who tear to pieces the things that other men hold dear; and there are the gentle radicals, who when they must abandon the old ways, do so regretfully and tenderly.

There are two kinds of conservatives: the bitter, suspicious, jealous conservatives who regard every innovation as a calamity and every innovator as an enemy; and the genial conservatives who receive graciously the new things as soon as they have proved their worth, and treat the bringers of new ways, not as their enemies, but as their friends. Dr. Alfred Mitchell

was one of these genial conservatives; not rushing into novelties of his own initiative, but welcoming whatever new things others brought so soon as they were able to demonstrate their worth. He was a man so courteous and gracious that it was an almost equal pleasure to agree with him or to disagree.

For forty-seven years as lecturer, professor, secretary, dean and professor emeritus Dr. Mitchell was connected with the Medical School of Maine. During that time more changes were made in the administration, method, equipment and substance of medical education than had been made in the five hundred years preceding. If not himself the first to advocate the new methods, he cordially accepted and incorporated them when convinced that they must come. And in all the controversies of these forty-seven years, whether in the majority or the minority, he never manifested the slightest bitterness or animosity toward those who differed from him. Trained in the old ways of giving large and elaborately compounded doses of medicine, this genial conservative, while never becoming a nihilist, or ceasing to abhor the various forms of faith cure, yet came to recognize that all medicine, while it may do good, at the same time surely does harm; and refused to prescribe unless assured that in the given case the probable good was much greater than the certain harm. Whether he gave much medicine or little, it was his long experience, his knowledge of nature's ways in disease and health, and his genial personality that made him the trusted and beloved physician and friend he was to so many persons and families in Brunswick and the neighboring villages. His experience and skill infused confidence; his optimism and cheerfulness inspired hope and courage. Thus this genial conservative, while never formally renouncing the old ways, unconsciously absorbed and applied most of what is true in the more novel types of therapeutics.

On one issue he avowedly abandoned the camp of the conservatives and went over heart and soul to the camp of the radicals. Thirty years ago Brunswick was infested with typhoid fever. A case of it was almost an expected incident of initiation into residence into certain sections of the town. There were over a hundred cases a year. A sewer system was need-

ed to eradicate this plague. Yet the town had recently incurred a heavy indebtedness for the town building and the water system. Conservative property interests stoutly resisted the increased burden of taxation a sewer system would involve. Dr. Mitchell as a physician knew that the dollars this saved in taxation represented lives needlessly lost. He with his friend Stephen Young entered into the fight for a sewer system; and with an authority born of knowledge and an eloquence based on intense conviction and devotion, carried the town for that much needed improvement, giving one more shining example of the splendid altruism which marks the medical profession; which though it derives its income from disease is yet foremost in its advocacy of sanitation and preventive medicine.

George Thomas Little died on the sixth day of August, 1915, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was instructor in Latin for the year 1882-1883 and College Professor of Latin from 1883 to 1885; instructor in Rhetoric from 1885 to 1889; Secretary of the Alumni Association from 1885 to 1915, and Librarian from 1883 to 1915. Under his direction the library grew from thirty-four thousand to one hundred and ten thousand volumes.

He was the editor of the General Catalogue: author of the centennial history of Bowdoin College, and the author of "Descendants of George Little who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640."

He was one of the organizers of the State Library Commission, and for twelve years served as a member of the National Council of the American Library Association. The college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1880, and the degree of Litt.D. in 1894.

Four great qualities happily united won for him our admiration and affection. He was conscientious. Whatever he undertook was done, and whatever was done by him was done thoroughly and well. One of the great delights of college work is the absolute freedom of method and time which it involves, the only enforced responsibility being for results. Yet so conscientious was Dr. Little that he kept strict account, not merely of the months and weeks, but of the hours he gave to his

library work; thus enforcing upon himself a minute and detailed responsibility no one would ever have dreamed of requiring of him. His catalogues and bulletins are monuments of the painstaking thoroughness with which he filled the arduous office of Secretary of the Alumni.

He both inherited and developed generosity; not only the generosity that gives the comparatively indifferent surplus, but the generosity that gives at cost and sacrifice of things highly valued and desired for himself and those dear to him: not merely generosity in money, but in time, thought, strength and sympathy.

He was individual and cared for individuals and details. Like Professor Packard before him, he not merely by name and face, but by class and achievement, knew the graduates of the college. He followed each one's career with an almost parental fondness and appreciation: thus being in himself a personal embodiment of their Alma Mater's affection for her sons. Each item of usefulness and honor was carefully culled and filed; and his last work was the almost complete catalogue of those who have been students of the college without remaining to graduate—a most laborious and discouraging task: yet one which his enthusiasm and industry brought within reach of a successful issue.

Such devotion to individuals and details of course runs the risk of sometimes missing the sense of proportion, and sacrificing the greater to the less. From serious error of this sort he was saved by the greatest of all devotions—the last quality of which I shall speak.

He was reverent. He loved things bigger than himself: and these he found on the material side in the mountains: on the spiritual side in God. He was a skillful and daring mountaineer; with mountains as far apart and different as Mt. Lefroy in British Columbia and Mt. Sinai to his credit.

The same reverent spirit made him love to climb the spiritual heights, and to be alone with God. Strength for toil, patience for trial, inspiration for service, he sought and gained on the spiritual peaks of prayer and meditation: and the study of God's Word.

These are not all his qualities: there were other sides to his nature, other lines of his affection I forbear to explore: his love of family and ancestry; his fondness for good books and travel; his interest in temperance and kindred reforms. But these four taken together conscientiousness and generosity, individuality and piety, form a character we shall all cherish in grateful remembrance.

Ira Peirce Booker died on the nineteenth day of March, 1916, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was Secretary of the Board of Overseers from 1869 to 1891: Assistant Treasurer from 1890 to 1895, and Treasurer from 1895 to 1913. In 1910 the college conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

From 1865 to 1907, a period of forty-two years, Mr. Booker was one of the auditors of the town of Brunswick. He did much to develop and maintain cordial relations between the College and the town. He was faithful and thorough in whatever he undertook: and was always ready to do his part in the service of the community.

GIFTS FROM APRIL 1, 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1916

Hawthorne Prize	\$	40 00
Richard Almy Lee Scholarship		75 00
Westbrook Alumni Scholarship		150 00
Thomas F. Jones		15 00
Class of 1890 Library Fund		21 00
James P. Baxter		100 00
Edwin B. Smith Estate	111,571	69
D. S. Alexander		50 00
Charles F. Libby Scholarship		3,000 00
Temple Bowdoin Bequest		25,000 00
Flood Scholarship		100 00
Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller Lectureship ...		3,800 00
John P. Hale Scholarship		3,500 00
Mrs. Edith D. Files		250 00
Col. William H. Owen Memorial Fund		260 00

\$ 147,932 69

GIFTS TO THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Civic Club of Portland	\$	150 00
City of Portland		750 00
F. C. Payson		100 00
Hugh J. Chisholm		600 00
		\$ 1,600 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE BOWDOIN UNION

Lucien Howe	\$	250 00
G. F. Cary		10 00
Barrett Potter		25 00
G. A. Emery		100 00
F. H. Appleton		500 00
R. L. Marston		25 00
Weston Lewis		100 00
F. A. Powers		50 00
F. E. Lally		25 00
P. F. Chapman		10 00
J. R. Bass		10 00
F. O. Conant		50 00
H. C. Fabyan		10 00
J. A. Morrill		25 00
W. M. Ingraham		20 00
H. E. Andrews		10 00
G. W. Tillson		50 00
C. F. Johnson		50 00
D. A. Sargent		100 00
W. J. Curtis		2,000 00
W. V. Wentworth		100 00
F. C. Payson		100 00
Clarence Hale		25 00
A. W. Perkins		25 00
S. E. Young		10 00
T. E. Hacker		25 00
John Heywood		25 00

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A. L. Lumbert	50 00
T. U. Coe	1,000 00
Ellis Spear	200 00
F. A. Fogg	50 00
H. A. Moore	25 00
G. B. Wheeler	25 00
F. W. Hall	25 00
H. D. Gibson	50 00
Alfred Mitchell	25 00
C. E. Adams	50 00
W. G. Beale	250 00
A. W. Merrill	10 00
Harold Ashey	25 00
M. S. Holway	25 00
E. A. Merrill	25 00
J. A. Waterman	25 00
W. T. Cobb	25 00
J. E. Rhodes, 2d.	25 00
W. W. Thomas	25 00
Philip Dana	50 00
F. H. Hargraves	25 00
W. L. Black	25 00
\$ 5,765 00	

PAYMENTS ON GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND

H. C. Chapman	\$ 25 00
P. R. Andrews	50 00
A. H. Cole	20 00
H. P. Vose	53 00
P. W. Matthews	16 67
J. N. Joy	15 00
J. A. Slocum	10 00
Neal Tuttle	5 00
A. F. Cowan	10 00
L. S. Pratt	5 00
C. O. Page	5 00

Bowdoin College

T. F. Jones	10 00
W. A. Robinson	5 00
H. L. Shaw	10 00
J. E. Hicks	16 66
F. H. Haskell	33 33
Class of 1904	200 00
J. H. White	25 00
Llewellyn Barton	15 00
P. H. Douglas	20 00
L. B. Folsom	20 00
J. L. Crosby	5 00
H. C. Dixon	5 00
R. L. Thompson	3 00
M. J. Shaughnessy	16 67
L. L. Bragdon	12 00
F. D. Slocum	5 00
	\$ 616 33

STATEMENT OF GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND
MARCH 31, 1916

Total Subscriptions	\$ 122,145 19
Amounts Received; not appearing under Total Subscriptions	69 42
	\$ 122,214 61
Total Receipts to date	\$ 115,861 64
Subscriptions Unpaid	5,363 31
Subscribers Released	989 66
	\$ 122,214 61

GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND—RECEIPTS: APR. 1, 1915 TO
MARCH 31, 1916

Total Subscriptions Unpaid, March 31, 1915.....	\$ 6,327 30
Less Subscriptions: (deceased or re- leased)	

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W. E. Atwood	\$ 25 00	
W. P. Melcher	33 43	
A. B. Roberts	20 00	
Class of 1875	293 90	
		372 33
Corrected Total Due (as of March 31, 1915)...	\$ 5,954 97	
Installment of April 1, 1912, Unpaid..	\$ 816 42	
Installment of April 1, 1913, Unpaid..	1,794 71	
Installment of April 1, 1914, Unpaid..	2,752 18	
Total Subscriptions Unpaid, March 31, 1916...	\$ 5,363 31	
Total Subscriptions Paid from April 1, 1915 to March 31, 1916	\$ 591 66	
Plus Amounts Received and not appearing on Sub- scription List	24 67	
Total Cash Received on Account Gymnasium Building Fund, from April 1, 1915 to March 31, 1916	\$ 616 33	

THE QUALITY OF TEACHING

A small college ought not to attempt to offer as many, or anywhere near as many, courses as a large university. To do so would involve over-worked professors, or cheap instructors, or both. Its great and easy opportunity is to offer fewer courses with a better average of teaching than the large universities. Bowdoin College is very near to an all-professor staff of teachers—teachers too selected on the basis, not of published research, but of capacity to teach. To this we add the preceptorial method conducted not by instructors or specially appointed young preceptors, but by the professors themselves, so that in several courses, in groups small enough to secure and retain individual responsibility, the students' minds are brought into personal touch with the minds of the professors. To this preceptorial method for everybody we have also added the limited course for the few who develop originality and can be trusted to improve the costly opportunity

to do their work not *under* but side by side with their professors.

By these three costly devices:—an all-professor faculty, selected primarily for teaching power; the preceptorial method in courses most needing it; and the limited courses for those who have proved their power to profit by freedom, Bowdoin College is attempting to make its teaching as good as possible.

NEW COURSES IN GOVERNMENT

In accordance with the policy that is rapidly being adopted in other institutions, having for its object the awakening of greater interest among undergraduates early in their course in the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship, Bowdoin College has expanded and reorganized its courses in Government. Hereafter the following courses will be offered:

Government 1—2. An elementary, basic course in American national, state and local government; open only to Freshmen and Sophomores.

Government 3. Municipal government, limited to 10 students.

Government 4. An advanced course in American constitutional government, elective for Juniors and Seniors.

Government 6. A course in international relations. This will alternate with Government 4. This course includes the study of the law of nations; the laws of war and peace; rights and duties of neutrals; the "world peace" movements; and the methods and principles of the foreign policy of the United States, and of the devices and propositions which make for good will among nations.

In addition to these courses, History 8 includes a comparative study of present day European governments. The courses in Municipal Government are supplemented by valuable materials that have been collected in the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government. In these courses, in addition to the knowledge gained of Government, the students are taught how to use the library, collect and handle material, make investigations, write reports on special topics, and use newspapers and current periodicals.

The aim of this rearrangement is to interest the student at

the beginning rather than at the end of his college course in the great public questions about which as an American citizen he should be thinking.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

This year, for the first time in the recent history of the College, we have lost no professor or instructor to other institutions. The four new instructors, Mr. Evans in Physics, Mr. Meserve in Chemistry, Mr. Van Cleve in History and Dr. Milne in Mathematics have all proved eminently successful, and all four are unanimously recommended by the permanent members of the faculty for promotion to the rank of assistant professors.

THE POWER OF APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION AND DISMISSAL

There is today a widespread demand for faculty participation in the power of appointment, promotion and dismissal. At the universities of Utah and Pennsylvania substantial concessions have been made to this demand. Reed College has adopted voluntarily an elaborate plan of faculty participation.

Bowdoin College, while legally leaving these matters in the hands of the Trustees and Overseers, has quietly anticipated the demand for faculty participation, and met it by the practice of calling a conference of the professors before any recommendation is made to the Boards, or their Committee on Vacancies. Thus practically the professors assembled in this conference have been given a veto power; since nothing that fails to secure their approval reaches the Boards or their committee. This practice gives the initiative, in consultation of course with the members of the department immediately concerned, to the president; and a practical veto power to the professors, yet leaves the final authority where it always has been with the Boards, or the committee of their appointment.

This "gentlemen's agreement" is working so smoothly and satisfactorily that it hardly seems necessary to adopt rules and regulations defining the respective powers of these persons and bodies.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

The Faculty have been eager to do all in their power to help on the cause of national preparedness. They have voted to count as a course toward the degree attendance at a satisfactory Military Camp, if accompanied by a satisfactory course in Military Science. There is considerable doubt about the possibility of securing a competent instructor for such a course in Military Science provided that is all we want him to do. On the other hand, in case a company of the National Guard is formed here, we have received assurances that a satisfactory instructor would be detailed by the Adjutant General, and that both equipment and instruction would be furnished without expense to the College, beyond the provision of suitable rooms for the storing of material and the drilling of the company. Precisely what course will be taken depends on whether such a company is formed, and whether, in case such a company is not formed, satisfactory instruction can be secured independently of the National Guard.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Secretary makes the following report:

During the year 1915-1916 activities of the Bowdoin College Christian Association were divided into three parts; on the campus, off the campus, and at student conferences.

On the campus, the Association centered its efforts on student service, collection of clothing and money for charitable and humanitarian organizations, and upon Y. M. C. A. meetings. For the entering class a reception was held, handbooks distributed, and every effort made to start the new men comfortably. An active campaign for membership made our total enrollment 364. An employment agency has given work to fifty-five men. A book loan agency and a tutoring bureau have helped needy applicants. Early in the fall a collection of serviceable clothing was made for Dr. Grenfell's Labrador Hospital Mission. On the Sunday preceding Thanksgiving a Chapel collection of \$30.00 was taken and the proceeds used for the purchase of dinners for eight needy town families. After suitable

discussion and notification the Cabinet decided to divert the funds formerly sent to Mr. A. S. Hiwale to Dr. Frank A. Smith to be used by him for supplies for French Emergency Hospitals.

There have been four public meetings of the Association as follows:

Labor Problems from the Labor Man's Standpoint,

C. L. Lovely, Vice-pres., Boot and Shoe Workers Union.
Public Health, Today and Tomorrow, Prof. Wm. T. Sedgwick,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Conditions in France, Mme. Charles LeVerrier, of Paris.
Opportunities in Journalism,

John Clair Minot of the Youth's Companion.

Courses in religious instruction were given as follows:

The Evolution of Religion, Dr. Chauncey W. Goodrich.

The Gospel of Luke as a Drama, Dr. George Roy Elliott.

The Social Teachings of the New Testament,

Asst. Prof. Lee D. McClean.

The Teachings of Islam,

Asst. Prof. M. E. Langley.

Membership in these courses was given by written invitation to the entire Freshman class, the limiting restriction being that no man should attend who was unwilling to spend two hours each week in preparatory work. Thirty-five men responded.

In addition to these meetings there have been a limited number of Cabinet meetings. The business of the Association has been well subdivided and placed under effective committees left to make general reports at occasional intervals. Finally, a restricted number of men have met to discuss Association ways and means at private and entirely unadvertised meetings.

Off the Campus the Association has made its greatest efforts. Its chief work has been to maintain a night school for French mill men. Thanks to the coöperation of the Town, which gave us the use of the new High School building and the necessary books, and to the mill men, who attended faithfully, and to the college students, who served honestly, it was able to hold classes twice each week from November 1st to March 15th. The courses of instruction were reading, writing, and arithmetic. At Pejepscot Mills a boy's club was revived and set in healthy motion. During the year twelve college men have at various times

assisted in its activities, and once each week, two men have gone from Brunswick to teach the boys scout practice, and the lore of the Knights of King Arthur. At Maquoit, a clam diggers' settlement some two miles from Brunswick, and a place entirely without church influence, a Sunday School has been started, and through the coöperation of the First Parish Church of Brunswick, has maintained weekly meetings successfully since Christmas time.

Supplementing these activities there were held at Christmas time three parties for children, in which the college men served as the inevitable Santa Claus, and for which funds were provided by contribution from mill men attending the night school, from students and faculty, and by appropriation from the Association's general fund. Each proved a success, and in no small way has helped to create a feeling of goodwill between town's people and college.

Finally, the Association has sent out nine deputations with a total of twenty-one men, and still has several calls for the remaining part of the season. The groups of young men forming a deputation go to schools or churches, where before a meeting of young people they advocate the principles of right living and honorable ambitions which constitute Christian manliness.

The college has been represented as the following conferences:

Springfield, Mass. President's conference, 1 member.

Northfield, Mass. Annual Student conference, 5 members.

Boston, Mass. Special New England conference, 1 member.

Lake Umbagog. Fall conference, 6 members.

Portland, Maine. Laymen's Missionary conference, 4 members.

Fairfield, Maine. Secondary Schools conference, 4 members.

Formerly a conference of all the colleges and secondary schools in Maine was entertained in rotation by Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, and the University of Maine. At the meeting held in Lewiston in 1915, the proportion of secondary school to college attendants was so great as to demand the separation of the two bodies. The colleges voted to hold their conference annually at the State Y. M. C. A. camp, where on the Friday, Satur-

day, and Sunday preceding the beginning of classes, delegates could discuss and plan their year's work. Also, the secondary schools decided to hold their conference annually under the auspices of the State Committee, and requested to be assisted therein by students from each of the four colleges.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the experience of the past year, we present the following conclusions and recommendations.

(1) Our figures for membership are not strictly honest. They imply a gross excess of working members. A committee has been appointed to revise our membership basis to differentiate between nominal and active workers.

(2) Our freshman work is poorly developed. Next fall, a well organized information bureau will take charge of the new men from the instant of their arrival on the campus. Our present loan library will be completely weeded out and measures taken to secure new and useful books. The employment agency will seek opportunities not only in Brunswick but also in surrounding towns. Wider effort will be made to interest new men in Association work.

(3) Our collections of clothing and money for charitable and humanitarian organizations were successful. Subsequent shipments to Dr. Grenfell will be made in the spring instead of the fall, and money sent formerly entirely to Mr. Hiwale will be hereafter applied to a different Bowdoin charity each year.

(4) Our efforts in religious education were unsatisfactory. The hypothesis that student leaders for Bible classes are ineffective had been amply demonstrated previously, and the substitution of faculty leadership failed to produce the desired results. In our opinion, the failure of students to attend the courses consistently is due not to any barrenness of religious interest or to any lack of appreciation of the work of the faculty leaders, but rather to the fact that, crowded with a week of compulsory lectures, facing the obligation of daily Chapel, and often attending three church services on Sunday, students are justifiably unwilling to give up their remaining Sunday time for a Bible Class. Previous experience has demonstrated the difficulty of holding classes on days other than Sunday, and it has

been discouragingly true that our only success in recruiting Bible Study classes has been among the type who already overcrowd their Sundays with church activities. As a remedy we plan a broader effort to relate students and churches, and respectfully suggest the addition to the college curriculum of a course in Biblical Literature given by a competent professor.

(5) Our public lectures have been notably successful. We are convinced of the value of a smaller number of most eminent speakers.

(6) Our night school has been successful as far as it has gone. Next year more extended courses will be offered in reading, history, government, writing, spelling, shop arithmetic, and mechanical drawing. We are convinced that in this field lies our greatest opportunity.

(7) Our boys' clubs and our Sunday schools are prosperous. Here too we are hopeful of great accomplishment.

(8) Our deputations were satisfactory. Much care was taken in placing men, and we have guarded against putting inexperienced students in false positions. For the future we shall concentrate our deputation efforts on preparatory schools rather than upon churches.

(9) Our attitude towards student conferences is pessimistic. We believe that in spite of the sincerity of purpose and effort on the part of their promoters, the results are largely negative. The spirit of repugnance often displayed by students is justified by the apparent commercialized appeals and sentimentalism.

Finally, it is our plan to study further the legitimate departments of Y. M. C. A. activity which demand the attention and excite the respect of college young men, and modelling our work upon the results, we are hopeful of placing the Association preeminently among student interests.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

As in previous years, the College came out even in its triangular debate with Hamilton and Wesleyan, winning the debate with Wesleyan, and losing it to Hamilton.

In the Seventh Annual Meeting of the New England Inter-

collegiate Public Speaking League, consisting of Amherst, Bowdoin, Wesleyan and Williams, held in Brunswick on May 4, 1916, Bowdoin was again successful; Mr. Donald Sherman White winning, with an address on "Rupert Brooke, the great lover." This is the fourth time that Bowdoin has won out of seven contests.

AN INFIRMARY

On June 22, 1915, the Student Council submitted the following petition to the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:—

The Student Council, in behalf of the student body, wishes to bring to the attention of the Trustees and Overseers the urgent need for the establishment of some sort of an Infirmary at Bowdoin.

At present the medical facilities for the treatment of diseases at the College are decidedly inadequate. Every year of late the College has had some form of contagious disease with which to contend, and owing to the lack of proper medical facilities the student body has been exposed to an unavoidable risk. To segregate a student sick with such a disease in a dormitory or a fraternity house is either very difficult or impossible, whereas to send him home is still more dangerous. It is likewise impossible to care properly for the sick or injured in a dormitory; and it submits them to needless suffering.

The Student Council, therefore, respectfully recommends that the Trustees and Overseers take some action toward the establishment of at least a temporary hospital, as the demands for such an institution grow more and more pressing each year.

Submitted by the Student Council.

The Boards had no funds which they could devote to the building and maintenance of an Infirmary, and no action on this petition was taken at the last Commencement. A serious and urgent request like that from the representatives of the students deserves, however, the most careful and favorable con-

sideration. To leave such a want unsupplied after such a demand for it would leave the College open to very just and serious criticism if fatal consequences were to follow the failure to provide an Infirmary. Accordingly the President called the attention of the Faculty to the need, and they voted unanimously that such a building should be secured as soon as possible. Fortunately a generous alumnus and friend of the College has offered to build and endow an Infirmary. The name of the donor and a description of the building can probably be announced at Commencement, if not before. A Committee appointed in accordance with a letter vote of the Trustees and Overseers, consisting of Franklin Conant Payson, LL.D., Ernest Boyen Young, M.D. and Frank Nathaniel Whittier, M. D. have been at work for some weeks in securing architect's plans.

THE BOWDOIN UNION

As acknowledged elsewhere, subscriptions to the Bowdoin Union received amount to \$5,675. The work of renovating the building was undertaken by Assistant Professor Miles E. Langley, with Mr. Felix Arnold Burton, of the Class of 1907, as architect. They were given the amount of the subscription and urged to keep the expenditures within that amount. Partly on account of the increased cost of building material and more especially on account of the poor structural condition of the building, they were unable to accomplish a satisfactory renovation within that amount. They found a leaky roof, punched out walls and a floor vibrating under every rhythmic motion. The floor beams first demonstrated their weakness last June, when during the Alumni Luncheon a small section of the floor in the southwest corner of the building, sagged about two inches. As soon as the beams were uncovered it was found that they were designed to give only fifty per cent. efficiency and that in many places they had split badly. The effect of the fireplace in producing cold air drafts made necessary the installation of more radiating surface than would normally be required for a room of such dimensions.

Accordingly, they incurred bills in excess of the contributions

to the amount of \$1,472.95. In view of the generous response to our first call for subscriptions and the frequency with which calls have been made of late, it has not seemed best to attempt to raise the balance by further appeals, and accordingly the Boards will be asked to appropriate this sum. In addition, they will be asked to provide two hundred folding chairs for lecture service, at a cost of \$260.

The present approach to the building is inhospitable and unsatisfactory, being more suggestive of required exercises than voluntary relaxation.

The architect recommends, and we all earnestly desire, the addition of a porch which would cost about \$700. This would make the building as attractive and hospitable externally, as it now is internally, and worthy of its place in our splendid group of campus buildings. This object is earnestly commended to classes or individuals who may desire to make a special gift to the college which will serve as a lasting memorial.

The Union has been used for both recreation and for college meetings. Each week it has been open from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.; on Sundays from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M., omitting short periods for luncheon and dinner. It is estimated that there has been a daily average of 125 men, and a weekly average of ninety per cent. of the student body, making use of the building's privileges. A well balanced list of periodicals has been provided, and men go to the Union to read and study during the hour between classes. Pool and billiards, together with the store at the check room return gross daily receipts of about four dollars, of which about \$1.25 is net. Since February there have been nine lectures, many of them illustrated, and an attendance of from 40 to 250 people; one intercollegiate debate; two College Teas; and several small club meetings. It is likely to be used for fraternity house parties. In every respect the Union has justified itself. The estimated expense above receipts from the store and billiards, is \$800 per year. Probably the student body would be willing to meet a portion of this by an annual assessment if necessary. Yet it is not desirable, if we can avoid it, to add to the present tuition small charges for any other purposes whatever.

Bowdoin College

THE TROPHY ROOM

Through the erection of the Gymnasium in 1912 the College not only gained necessary equipment for physical training but also acquired some of the accessories to a thoroughly modern gymnasium. The trophy room, which is one of these accessories, has a floor space of 77x25 feet and serves as visitors' gallery for the gymnasium.

In response to letters sent out to members of the old athletic teams the College has received a great number of interesting and valuable trophies. There are now, from all sources, about 110 pictures on the walls. Four substantial cases of oak and plate glass have been provided as a part of the gymnasium equipment. They contain footballs, baseballs, track trophies, tennis trophies and trophies of the early boat crews. Fencing team pictures have been hung on the walls of the fencing room.

Prominent among the trophies is the '61 class bat, used in the first baseball game Bowdoin ever played. Other ornaments are three polar bear-skin rugs which have come to us through the interest of our alumni. A collection of baseballs representing a period of time from 1875 to 1916. Four of these baseballs were given by Dr. George W. Bourne '79, who had treasured them for nearly forty years. Edward R. Godfrey, Esq., '99, has given eight track medals won by him during his student days. Mr. Henry J. Colbath '10, has given his collection among which is his record medal of 4 min. 21 secs. for the mile run.

The College is indebted to Dr. Berton C. Morrill for a series of pictures showing the athletic teams that he trained while connected with the College. Many other individual collections of note might be mentioned. All these trophies and pictures will be carefully inscribed and credited to the donors.

The following alumni and friends have furnished trophies or pictures, for the trophy room:

Dr. Edville G. Abbott, '06: Polar bear-skin rug.

Dr. Edwin C. Bates, n'06: Gold medal for record in 220 yds. dash in Maine Meet, 1904; clock, B.A.A. Fifteenth Annual Games, team race, Brown vs. Bowdoin, 1904.

Hon. Percival P. Baxter, '98: 1897 Maine, Bates, and Colby baseballs.

Emery O. Beane, Esq., '04: 1903 Bates football.

Harrison M. Berry, '11: 1910 Ft. McKinley football.

Edmund K. Bly, n'03: 1901 Colby, and 1902 Bates baseballs.

Royal H. Bodwell, '01: 1900 Colby football; 1900 football picture.

Dr. George W. Bourne, '79: '79 vs. '78 and '79 vs. '80 baseballs; ball thrown 310 ft., 1 in. by Bourne in 1878; ball thrown 333 ft., 3 in. by Bourne in 1879.

Chester A. Boynton, '10: 1909 Holy Cross, Maine and Tufts footballs.

Herbert S. Brigham, '08: Bronze medal for 3rd in running high jump, M.I.A.A., 1908.

Dr. Thomas S. Burr, '91: Picture of 1885 crew.

Henry P. Chapman, '06: 1905 Colby football.

Hon. Walter B. Clarke, '99: Picture of '99 men on 1898 football team; piece of pole used in N. E. Meet of 1899 at Worcester.

O. B. Clason, Esq., "Class Bat of '72."

William H. Clifford, '11: 1909 Maine baseball.

Dr. Harry H. Cloudman, '01: 1900 Maine football.

Charles E. Cobb, '77: Cup for winning the standing jump, 1874; cup for winning mile run, 1874.

Henry J. Colbath, '10: Gold medal for mile run at Maine Meet, in 1908; gold medal for mile run at Maine Meet, in 1910; gold medal for mile run at Maine Meet, in 1910 (record); gold medal for record two mile run, Maine Meet, 1910; gold medal for mile run, N. E. Meet, 1910; gold medal for two mile run N. E. Meet, 1910; silver medal for mile run, N. E. Meet, 1908; bronze medal for two mile run, N. E. Meet, 1909; silver medal, 1st prize, two mile, Maine Meet, 1908; silver medal, 1st prize, mile run, Maine Meet, 1909; bronze medal, 2nd prize, two mile, Maine Meet, 1907.

William R. Crowley, n'08: 1907 Colby, Bates and Maine footballs.

Theodore W. Daniels, '13: Baseball used in alumni game in 1913.

Leon Dodge, '13: 1913 Maine and Bates baseballs.

Dr. Robert H. Donnell, '01: Picture of 1899 football team.

John E. Dunphy, '13: Picture of 1913 fencing team.

Dr. Sumner Edwards, '10: Gold medal for first in 220 yd. hurdles, N. E. Meet, 1909; silver medal for first in Maine Meet, 220 yd. hurdles, 1910; gold medal for 24 4-5 sec. record in above event.

Edward K. Elwell, '15: 1914 N. H. State and Bates baseballs.

Dr. Harold J. Everett, '04: Silver medal in 880 yd. run, Maine Meet, 1905; ribbon for 3rd in 440 yd. dash, Maine Meet, 1904; ribbon for 3rd in 440 yd. dash, Maine Meet, 1903; clock, B.A.A. Fifteenth Annual Games, team race, Brown vs. Bowdoin, 1904.

Charles E. Files, '08; 1908 Brown and Princeton baseballs.

Mrs. Hiland L. Fairbanks: 1892 Colby, 1893 Bates and Colby, 1895 Boston College, Tufts and Colby baseballs.

James G. Finn, '05: 1904 Colby football.

Football Management: 1915 N. H. State football.

Edward R. Godfrey, Esq., '99: 16 lb. shot put medals: gold for 1st at N. E. Meet in 1896 and 1897; gold for record of 38 ft. 6½ in. in 1896; silver medals for seconds in 1898 and 1899. 16 lb. shot put medals in Maine Meets: bronze medals for 1sts in 1896-7-8; ribbon for 3rd in 16 lb. hammer throw in Maine Meet in 1896; pictures of 1896, 1897 'Varsity track team. Picture of 1899 class squad (Indian clubs).

Hon. Charles Haggerty, '81: Pictures of 1879, 1880 and 1881 baseball teams.

Weston M. Hilton, Esq., '91: Pictures of 1889 football team and of 1891 'Varsity crew.

Robert J. Hodgson, Jr., '06: Picture of the 1906 baseball team.

John L. Hurley, '12: 1911 Bates football.

Dr. Henry C. Jackson, '91: Picture of the 1890 'Varsity crew; picture of the 1890 football team.

Benjamin E. Kelley, '02: 1901 football team picture.

Phillips Kimball, '07: Pictures of 'Varsity track teams, 1905, 1906; pictures of 'Varsity relay teams, 1905, 1906, 1907.

Dr. John G. W. Knowlton, '95: Picture of the 1893 track team and his "Soph Rush Football."

Elroy O. LaCasce, '14: 1914 Maine baseball,

Henry W. Lancey, '99: Picture of 1898 football team.

Guy W. Leadbetter, '16: 1915 Boston College, Bates and N.

H. State footballs.

Glenn A. Lawrence, '07: 1906 baseball picture.

H. Alton Lewis, '15: 1912 track picture.

Dr. Leon S. Lippincott, '10: Picture of 1911 fencing team.

Ross P. McClave: 1909 Tufts football.

Daniel M. McDade, '09: Pictures of 1906 football team and 1906 baseball team; also 1908 Tufts football.

Joseph C. MacDonald, '15: 1914 Amherst and Boston College footballs.

Leland S. McElwee, '16: 1916 Amherst baseball.

Leland G. Means, '12: 1909 Dartmouth, 1911 Tufts, two 1911 Maine, two 1911 Bates, two 1912 Bates baseballs.

John Clair Minot, '96: Pictures of 1894 track team and 1896 class football team.

Dr. Alfred Mitchell, '95: Picture of 1894 football team.

Ernest L. Moore, n'03: Bronze medal, tied for 1st in high jump, Maine Meet, 1900.

Joseph E. Moore, Esq., '65: Polar bear skin rug.

Dr. Berton C. Morrill, n'10: Pictures of 1910 relay team, 1910 cross country team, 1910 weight men, 1912 B.A.A. relay team, 1908 point winners in N. E. Meet, 'Varsity track teams 1907-8-9-10, 1909 relay team and 1910 distance men.

Edward L. Morss, '12: Pictures of 1907 cross country team, 1909 relay team, and 1910 fencing team.

William P. Newman, '10: 1909 Bates football.

Thomas Otis, '10: Pictures of 1908 and 1909 football teams.

Arthur T. Parker, '76: Pictures of '76 class crew, and boat house and "River."

Franklin C. Payson, LL.D., '76; Pictures of 1875 gymnasium exhibition team and 1876 baseball team.

Pejepscot Historical Society: Baseball bat used in first Bowdoin game in 1858 (loaned).

Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, '05: 1904 Bates football.

Frederick W. Pickard, '94: Silver medal won in Maine State tournament doubles, 1892.

Sumner Pike, '13: Pictures of 1911 and 1912 fencing teams, and of the 1911 fencing squad.

Frank S. Piper, '07: Picture of 1904 baseball team and 1904 baseball (Exeter).

Mrs. Ralph P. Plaisted: Baseball bat used by Ralph P. Plaisted, '94.

Phillip L. Pottle, '00: 1899-1900 baseball pictures.

Dr. George L. Pratt, '01: 1901 Bates and Maine baseballs.

Mrs. Amos O. Reed: 1896 class baseball team, class crew, and winners of prize cup; 1893 class drill, and 1895 class drill pictures.

Arthur L. Robinson, Esq., '08: Picture of 1907 baseball team.

Dr. Harrison L. Robinson, '11: 1907 Harvard baseball.

Harold E. Rowe, '10: Bronze medal for 3rd in discus throw, Maine Meet, 1908.

Edward T. Sanborn, '08: Bronze medal, 3rd prize 120 yd. hurdles, Maine Meet, 1908.

Walter M. Sanborn, Esq., '05: Picture of the 1903 football team.

Harold W. Slocum, '10: Gold medal for winning two mile run N. E. Meet, 1908.

E. Baldwin Smith, '12: 1898 Harvard football.

Dr. Frank A. Smith, '12: 1910 N. H. State, Exeter, Amherst, Bates, Colby and Wesleyan footballs.

William C. Sparks, n'09: Picture of 1907 baseball team.

Winston B. Stephens, '10: Pictures of 1909 and 1910 fencing teams.

Herbert L. Swett, '01: Pictures of 1899 track team and 1901 'Varsity football men.

Elias Thomas, '94: Pictures of 1893 and 1894 'Varsity track team, 1891 football team, 1894 crew, 1894 'Varsity track men, 1894 class broadsword drill squad.

Dr. Herbert E. Thompson, '03: 1900-01 track team pictures.

Albert D. Tilton, '13: 1913 R. I. State baseball.

Dr. Harold G. Tobey, '06: 1906 tennis team picture.

Prof. Charles C. Torrey, D.D., '84: 1884 Dartmouth baseball.

Track Management: 1913 track picture.

Dr. Frank M. Tukey, '91: 1890 football team picture.

Douglas Urquahart, '14: 1911 Dartmouth baseball.

Alfred W. Wandtke, '10: Picture of 1909 baseball team.

Robert T. Weatherill, '14: 1913 N. H. State, Vermont and Trinity footballs.

Ralph G. Webber, '06: Clock, B.A.A., Fifteenth Annual Games, team race, Brown vs. Bowdoin, 1904.

George B. Webber: 1915 track team picture; 1903 baseball team picture; 1915 football picture.

Nathan S. Weston, '08: Picture of 1908 cross country team.

George C. Wheeler, Esq., '01: Bronze medal, mile run, Maine Meet, 1901; silver medal, mile run, Maine Meet, 1900; silver medal, mile run, Maine Meet, 1899; bronze medal, 2 mile run, Maine Meet, 1901.

Mrs. Wallace H. White: Polar bear-skin rug (loaned).

Donald C. White, '05: 1904 Maine football.

Dr. F. N. Whittier, '85: Picture of the 1889 gymnasium exhibition team, and the interclass cup to be competed for.

Dr. Arthur G. Wiley, '95: 1895 class track and football team pictures; silver medal for 1st in 440 yds. at Topsham, 1894.

Walter K. Wildes, M.F., '04: Pictures of 1902-3 track teams.

Mrs. Henry A. Wing: Cup in memory of Col. Henry A. Wing, '80, on which is to be inscribed the name and score of the highest point winner for Bowdoin each year in the Intercollegiate Track Meet.

Philip S. Wood, '13: 1912 Vermont football.

Allan Woodcock, '12: Two 1911 Colby baseballs.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Medical School is now on the basis of requiring two years of college work as a condition of admission. This is a year more than our closest competitor and accordingly, as was anticipated, is cutting the numbers down as well as putting the quality up. The Chairs are all filled by competent and enthusiastic teachers, and special departments of medicine are taught by specialists. With the hospital and infirmary in Portland and obstetrical opportunities available in Boston, the students are receiving good clinical as well as didactic instruction. While

the cost of the School exceeds its income, and to that extent it is a burden on the College funds, yet as long as the burden is no larger than at present, it indirectly abundantly repays the College for the cost of its maintenance.

THE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

A generous friend has kindly removed one of our constant needs, that of an Infirmary. The need of a Swimming Pool as the completion of the Gymnasium still stands. Whittier Field sadly needs a permanent fence. A new and more attractive dormitory is another need, for which, however, provision to be available later has already been made. The increasing cost of living and the increasing proportion of students who are dependent, in whole or in part, on their own exertions for an education renders necessary increased funds for scholarships and loans.

The great need of the College, however, is an increase of endowment for general purposes. In spite of the rapid growth of the endowment, the demands upon it have grown faster. In passing from a college of three hundred students to one of four hundred, we have been obliged to pass in almost every case from a one professor department, through a professor and instructor department, to a department consisting of a professor and an assistant professor or two professors. In the department of History and Government we shall advance the coming year to a department of two professors and one assistant professor. At the same time, in order to meet the increased cost of living and prevent salaries from being reduced in purchasing power, we have had to increase the salaries by about ten percent all around. The result is an increase of expenditures much greater than the ten thousand dollars which the one hundred additional students have brought in tuition. In an institution so largely charitable as a college is compelled to be, increase of numbers instead of being an asset is a liability. Furthermore, as already indicated, Bowdoin College has boldly adopted the most costly method of instruction employed anywhere in the country.

To meet these increased expenses, due partly to growth in numbers and partly to enterprise and educational efficiency, we urgently need substantial and constant increase to our funds available for general purposes. The standard which we have maintained for the past few years of at least seventy-five thousand dollars a year in gifts or bequests, must not only be maintained but increased. To those who are able to give small sums, the claims of needy students for scholarships and loans are presented: those who are able to give large sums are urged to remember that a thousand dollars for general purposes, which can go directly into the work of teaching, is often of more help than five or ten thousand dollars restricted to special uses less vitally connected with the main purpose of the institution.

THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER OF BOWDOIN

The distinctive character of Bowdoin College today lies in a happy conjunction of ten elements, a majority of which until recently, and two of which until this very year, have been lacking. Now for the first time they can all be stated, not as cherished hopes and wished-for aims, but as working forces and accomplished facts. These ten elements, which it has taken a generation of aspiration and benefaction to assemble, are:—

1. A gymnasium and athletic building where regular exercise is required and strenuous sport is encouraged.
2. An infirmary where the sick will be properly cared for, and contagion promptly prevented.
3. A union where the whole college centers, and all students meet.
4. A library where carefully chosen books, and as carefully chosen professors to interpret them, are accessible to the students.
5. An art building where appreciation of art is both taught by lectures and caught from originals of great masters.
6. Class-rooms where mature, well-paid, not over-worked professors who unite a passion for their subjects with an interest in their students do practically all the teaching.
7. The preceptorial method by which subjects like history,

economics, government and literature are brought home by the professors to students in very small groups.

8. Limited courses in which the few best students receive the best personal attention and inspiration the college has to give.

9. A wholesome social life in small groups for all who desire it in which hearty loyalty within each group, and healthy rivalry with other groups, keep individuals at their best, for the sake of something bigger than themselves.

10. A moral and spiritual atmosphere in which vice is despised as the mean, selfish thing that it is; and the attitude of unselfishness and the spirit of service are consciously or unconsciously the standard by which the students measure the worth of themselves and their fellows.

More or less of these conditions are found in every college: but the happy combination of them all is making Bowdoin, if not better than other combinations of qualities are making other colleges, at least distinctive and unique. For precisely this combination, or any very close approximation to it, can be found nowhere else in the world.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

Brunswick, Maine,

May 20, 1916.

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1915-16:

ENROLMENT

Number of		
Students enrolled Dec. 1, 1915	400	
Students enrolled May 1, 1916	376	
Students withdrawn or removed since Dec. 1	27	
Students who have completed the work for their degree ...	2	
Students readmitted and entered	5	
	Dec. 1, 1915	May 1, 1916
Students in Senior Class	83.....	80
Students in Junior Class	78.....	80
Students in Sophomore Class	96.....	94
Students in Freshman Class:		
First Year	119.....	104
Second Year	15.....	9
Special Students	9.....	9

Number of		
Students in the Medical School Dec. 1, 1915	60	
Students in the Medical School May 1, 1916	58	

Number of students advanced in college standing during the year:

From Sophomore to Junior	1
From Freshman to Sophomore	6

The net loss for the year, 24, is smaller proportionately than it has been for some years. There was one death among the undergraduates, that of Amos Bartlett Haggett on April 6, 1916: he was a senior of character and promise. Of the 28

students withdrawn or removed, two finished the work for the degree in February, three left on account of poor health, four to go into business, one to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis; and one, Carleton Maxwell Pike of the junior class is, I am proud to say, with the American Ambulance Corps in France rendering useful service. Thirteen were dropped for poor scholarship, three sophomores and ten freshmen; and five withdrew more or less voluntarily for other reasons.

ENROLMENT FOR THE DEGREES OF A.B. AND B.S.

Class	A.B.		B.S.		Medical Prep		Special		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1916	67	80.7	16	19.3	0	0			83
1917	63	76.8	19	23.2	0	0			82
1918	78	73.3	28	26.1	1	0.9			107
1919	81	68.	33	27.7	5	4.3			119
Total ..	289	73.9	96	24.5	6	1.5			391
Special ...							9		9
Total ...	289	72.2	96	24.	6	1.5	9	2.2	400

There is, it will be noticed, an increase, slow but sure, in the number of candidates for the B.S. degree; but the increase is not so large as had been anticipated. There is no noticeable difference in the average standing; but the better scholars still come from the A.B. ranks. For example, of the twenty seniors awarded honorary commencement appointments, nineteen are candidates for the A.B. and the only representative of the B.S. group came to Bowdoin as a junior. In the present senior class not a man who entered as a candidate for the degree of B.S. is now in the upper fourth of the class.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Maine	269
Massachusetts	76
New York	10
New Hampshire	8

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Rhode Island	6
Indiana	5
Connecticut	5
New Jersey	4
Pennsylvania	3
District of Columbia	2
Washington	2
Wisconsin	2
Missouri	1
Colorado	1
Idaho	1
Illinois	1
Iowa	1
South Dakota	1
New Brunswick	1
England	1

400

67 per cent from Maine.

33 per cent from outside of Maine.

ENROLMENT IN COURSES

1915-16.

Subjects		First Semester	Second Semester
Art	1, 2.....	59.....	57
Astronomy	1, 2.....	8.....	6
Biology	1, 2.....	46.....	43
"	5, 6.....	21.....	18
"	9, 10.....	42.....	5
Botany			43
Chemistry	1, 2.....	55.....	54
"	3, 4.....	26.....	24
"	5, 6.....	9.....	19
"	7, 8.....	8.....	5
"	Spec.....	3.....	
Economics	1, 2.....	102.....	99

Economics	3, 4.....	21.....	12
"	5, 6.....	51.....	39
"	8.....		38
English	1, 2.....	107.....	106
"	3, 10.....	27.....	21
"	4.....		108
"	5, 6.....	9.....	8
"	7, 8.....	7.....	7
"	15, 16.....	39.....	40
"	17, 18.....	23.....	20
French	1, 2.....	25.....	20
"	3, 4.....	28.....	28
"	7, 8.....	21.....	21
"	9, 10.....	9.....	6
Geology	1.....	32.....	
German	1, 2.....	81.....	70
"	3, 4.....	63.....	63
"	5, 6.....	20.....	23
"	7, 8.....	54.....	55
"	11, 12.....	26.....	17
Government	2, 1.....	8.....	30
Greek	3, 4.....	2.....	2
"	A, B.....	6.....	6
"	1, 2.....	7.....	7
"	7, 8.....	24.....	39
History	1, 2.....	55.....	56
"	5, 6.....	76.....	62
"	7, 8.....	37.....	34
"	11, 12.....	29.....	34
Hygiene		117.....	
Italian	3, 4.....	1.....	1
Latin	A, B.....	15.....	16
"	1, 2.....	54.....	55
"	3, 4.....	13.....	14
"	5, 6.....	10.....	7
Mathematics	1, 2.....	84.....	75
"	3, 4.....	19.....	16
"	5, 6.....	7.....	4

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Mechanical Drawing	I, 2.....	23.....	11
"	4.....		9
Mineralogy	.		27
Music	I, 2.....	46.....	36
"	3, 4.....	9.....	6
"	5	 3.....	
Philosophy	I, 2.....	77.....	89
Physics	I, 2.....	43.....	36
"	3, 4.....	16.....	14
"	7, 8.....	10.....	11
Psychology	I, 2.....	26.....	23
"	3, 4.....	6.....	6
Spanish	I, 2.....	23.....	22
Surveying	I, 2.....	10.....	10

FRIAR CUP CONTEST

The new local fraternity, the Beta Chi, won the contest this February. Alpha Delta Phi was second. It is interesting to note that the contest has never been won by one of the older fraternities. The figures are made up as follows: A is counted 4; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; and E, minus 2. The total is divided by the number of men in each fraternity.

Beta Chi	12.136
Alpha Delta Phi	11.413
Phi Theta Upsilon	11.263
Delta Upsilon	10.988
Delta Kappa Epsilon	10.963
Beta Theta Pi	10.063
Kappa Sigma	9.961
Theta Delta Chi	9.750
Zeta Psi	9.614
Psi Upsilon	9.431
Non-Fraternity	8.190

MAJORS AND MINORS

The following table shows the choice of Majors and Minors by the Senior and Junior classes:

Bowdoin College

MAJORS

	Senior Class of 1916	Junior Class of 1917
Chemistry	18.....	8
German	13.....	13
History	12.....	10
Economics	11.....	14
English	8.....	6
French	6.....	3
Biology	4.....	10
Latin	3.....	6
Mathematics	2.....	4
Physics	2.....	8
Philosophy and Psychology .....	.....	2
	79	84

MINORS

	Senior Class of 1916	Junior Class of 1917
Economics	32.....	23
German	32.....	37
English	27.....	20
History	17.....	21
Chemistry	12.....	15
French	10.....	4
Biology	7.....	7
Physics	7.....	3
Latin	6.....	12
Greek	3.....	5
Mathematics	3.....	13
Philosophy and Psychology	2.....	8
	158	168

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

Alpha Delta Phi House.....	6	1	3		10
Psi Upsilon House	4	2	5	2	13

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Delta Kappa Epsilon House	6	7	1	7		21
Zeta Psi House	6	3	6	2		17
Theta Delta Chi House	6	3	2	4	2	17
Delta Upsilon House	7	9	4			20
Kappa Sigma House	6	5		2		13
Beta Theta Pi House	6	6	3	3		18
Phi Theta Upsilon House	4	1	5	1		11
North Winthrop	1	4	11	17		33
South Winthrop	2	3	9	10	2	26
North Maine	3	10	11	9	1	34
South Maine	6	2	11	7	1	27
North Appleton	2	6	9	15		32
South Appleton	3	4	1	21	1	30
Private Homes	8	8	9	22	2	49
At Home	4	3	4	7		18
Out of Town	3	1	2	5		11
Total	83	78	96	134	9	400

There are too many freshmen living in fraternity houses. The faculty has this matter in its control, but has not been willing as yet to make any very stringent regulation, as it is believed that in exceptional circumstances a man may live in a fraternity house his freshman year. I desire, however, to call attention to the fact that 21 freshmen who are now in fraternity houses ought to be in dormitories, where they get a proper introduction to a college life as a whole. I recommend that the faculty take steps to withdraw freshmen from the fraternity houses.

These figures showing that 78 men are not in residence and that of these 49 are living in private houses indicate that before long the college will need a new dormitory. Our present halls are clean and decent, and the janitor service the past few years has been good. But we have no modern dormitory; in fact not only nearly all the other New England colleges but all of our own sister colleges in Maine have dormitories that are more attractive and home-like than are Maine, Winthrop and Appleton. With more complete dormitory facilities we should be able to

meet the few objections that now come from parents and friends of freshmen and we should be able to get more of our seniors back on the campus.

It is very much to be hoped that the College will continue in some form the Bowdoin Club, an institution that has not only admirably served its purpose by providing a home for such men as do not belong to the fraternities established here, but has also already been the mother of two very vigorous local societies which will soon no doubt become national. But even if the number of non-fraternity men continues to diminish, it is all the more the duty of the college to see that these men shall not be without the pleasant, social surroundings of fraternity life.

It is a distinct pleasure to testify to the great good that has come from the Bowdoin Union. It has been a center of social activity: it is admirably arranged under the supervision of Professors Files and Langley and a very competent undergraduate committee; and it is helping to make a better and broader-minded Bowdoin.

LONGFELLOW, EVERETT AND RHODES SCHOLARS

I give for purposes of record the names of the winners of the two graduate scholarships at Bowdoin, and also of our Rhodes scholars. In regard to these last it is perhaps worth mentioning that the selection in Maine was at first made from the Maine colleges, Bowdoin, Colby, Bates and University of Maine in the order named: in 1910, however, this method was abandoned and the competition was open to graduates of all the colleges. Since that time the Rhodes Scholarship has been won four times by Bowdoin and once by Bates.

RECIPIENTS OF:

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP

In	Name	Class
1908	Charles W. Snow	1907
1909	Jasper J. Stahl	1909
1910	Stanley P. Chase	1905

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1911	Charles B. Hawes	1911
1912	Eugene F. Bradford	1912
1913	Alfred H. Sweet	1913
1914	Kenneth A. Robinson	1914
1916	Robert P. Coffin	1915

CHARLES CARROLL EVERETT SCHOLARSHIP

			Subject
1903	Algernon S. Dyer	1891	English
1904	W. Morris Houghton	1903	Economics
1905	Ralph B. Stone	1902	Mathematics
1906	Melvin T. Copeland	1906	Economics
1907	Malon P. Whipple	1907	Chemistry
1908	Philip H. Timberlake	1908	Biology
1909	Perley C. Voter	1909	Chemistry
1910	Henry Q. Hawes	1910	Economics
1911	Earl B. Smith	1911	The Fine Arts
1912	Ellison S. Purington	1912	Physics
1913	Paul H. Douglas	1913	Economics
1914	Robert D. Leigh	1914	Education
1915	Austin H. MacCormick	1915	Education

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

1905	David R. Porter	1906
1910	Robert Hale	1910
1911	Edward E. Kern	1911
1913	Laurence A. Crosby	1913
1916	Robert P. Coffin	1915

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The following figures explain themselves:

	Maine	Outside of Maine
Number entering from <i>High Schools</i>		
24 schools	51 (19 schools)	23
Total number of grades	253	114

Bowdoin College

Total number of failures	27	.....	14
Percentage of failures	10.67	.....	12.28
Total number of honor grades	115	.....	31
Percentage of honor grades	49.4	.....	27.19
Number entering from <i>Academies</i> (11 schools).....	23	(9 schools)	9
Total number of grades	115	.....	43
Total number of failures	17	.....	4
Percentage of failures	14.78	.....	9.3
Total number of honor grades	32	.....	10
Percentage of honor grades	27.82	.....	23.25
<i>Totals, High Schools and Academies</i>			

	Maine	Outside of Maine	Total
Number entering	74	32	106
Total number of grades	368	157	525
Total number of failures	44	18	62
Percentage of failures	11.95	11.46	11.80
Total number of honor grades ...	147	41	188
Percentage of honor grades	39.94	26.11	35.80

The Abraxas Cup, awarded annually to the school sending three or more graduates to the College, whose representatives maintain the highest standing in the first semester of freshman year, was awarded this year to the Portland High School, with Brunswick High School second. Last year the cup was won by Phillips Exeter Academy.

FREE MARGIN CREDITS

One of the great problems in connection with credit for entrance has been that of making allowance for subjects not always regarded as satisfactory training for college, but pursued in high school. The policy of Bowdoin of granting credit not to exceed two units under the free margin plan, has worked well. Each application for credit is considered separately by the Recording Committee, and careful investigation is made of the actual work done and credit awarded on that basis. Last year 31 applications were considered favorably and 10 unfavorably.

Credit was refused in some instances because the subjects were not suitable, and in others because the courses did not seem to have been satisfactorily completed. The following table shows the amount of credit given in different subjects:

FREE MARGIN CREDITS GRANTED

Mechanical Drawing	10	Units
Biology	5½	
General Marginal Subjects	4½	
General Science	4	
Book Keeping	3	
Commercial Subjects	2	
Botany	1½	
Normal School Work	1	
Shop Work	1	
One year of Greek	1	
Physical Geography	½	
Physiology	½	
Civics	½	
Music	½	
Second year of American History	½	
		36 Units
		total.

PHI BETA KAPPA AND WHO'S WHO

If intellectual achievement counts for anything, one would naturally expect that men who stand in the upper fifth of their class at college would have more chance of distinction in after life than others. Statistics from various colleges seem to give weight to this assumption. For example, Professor Nicolson of Wesleyan has shown that from that college from 1860 to 1888 one-half the high honor men made "*Who's Who in America*;" one-third of the Phi Beta Kappa men were listed there; but only one-tenth of graduates who were not members of Phi Beta Kappa. When one asks for a criterion of success, *Who's Who* is not of course an entirely satisfactory guide for the

choice of names is often capricious; but it is the best thing of the sort we have and it may serve.

In "*Who's Who in America*" out of 436 Phi Beta Kappa graduates of Bowdoin now living, 51 are listed. Out of all the graduates of the college, roughly estimated at about 2100, about 100 appear in "*Who's Who in America*." Thus it will be seen that one Phi Beta Kappa man out of every 8 has a chance of being listed in *Who's Who*: and one Bowdoin graduate out of every 21. For those who are not Phi Beta Kappa men one out of every 32. That is, the Phi Beta Kappa graduate has $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many chances as the average graduate, and 4 times as many chances as the graduate who did not make Phi Beta Kappa.

In the more local and hence not so suggestive book of reference, *Who's Who in New England*, out of 315 Phi Beta Kappa graduates living in New England, 152 appear in the local *Who's Who*. Out of a total of 1351 graduates living in New England, 454 appear. Thus one Phi Beta Kappa man out of every 2 has a chance to be listed; and one New England graduate out of every 3. For graduates not Phi Beta Kappa men one out of every 3 1-3. To make these figures more easily comprehended, they may be tabulated as follows:

CHANCES OF BEING LISTED IN WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

For all graduates of the college	1 in 21
For graduates, not Phi Beta Kappa	1 in 32
For graduates, Phi Beta Kappa	1 in 8

CHANCES OF BEING LISTED IN WHO'S WHO IN NEW ENGLAND

For graduates living in New England ...	35.6%
For graduates not Phi Beta Kappa	29.1%
For graduates Phi Beta Kappa	48.2%

These figures are, I believe, approximately correct and while no one would wish to lay too much stress on such collections as *Who's Who*, they should at least give food for thought to those gallant but misguided souls who believe it is right for all college men to have good red blood in their veins but who do not seem to care whether it is in the legs or in the head.

CONCLUSION

Although a Dean's report is as full of statistics and tables as his office is of routine business, it is with very different things that the college is really concerned. From tables and comments, interested friends of Bowdoin may gather something of the changes that are almost daily taking place. But mere facts show little of the real life, of the ideals and characteristics of the undergraduates. It is of course part of the task of the college officer to point out the weak points in the student, his ignorance of present day affairs, his indifference to certain phases of the acquirement of knowledge. At Bowdoin we are certainly not much better off than at other centers of learning. On April 19 of this year, just having read President Wilson's message to Congress, one of our professors met an undergraduate and said, "It's been an exciting day hasn't it?" "Yes," was the reply, "Bates beat us." But the boy had read the paper and knew what had happened at Washington. And yet after all such an attitude is only that of youth; and there is much to be said on the other side. Many of the undergraduates have taken hold, unselfishly and patriotically, of the question of military service. They are responsive and no doubt ready in case of need to maintain the traditions of the Bowdoin of the sixties.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH C. M. SILLS.

May 10, 1916.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

To the President, Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1915-16.

After seventy-eight years of life and forty-two years of direct service to the Medical School, including thirty-eight years as its administrative officer, Alfred Mitchell died, June 17, 1915. His courteous, dignified and genial presence will linger in the memory of his associates. The Medical School owes much to Alfred Mitchell for the faithful and substantial character of his guidance, and for the discriminating and attractive quality of his teaching.

Continuity of teaching service, which for many years added so much to the strength and stability of the academic department of Bowdoin, and which now bids fair to prevail again, has prevailed always in the medical department. At present, all of the teachers in the Medical School are residents of Maine, and many of them hope to teach in the school until they shall have reached the age-limit of sixty-five. In medical schools, the dangers of in-breeding are obviated in part by contact with methods in vogue elsewhere, and by infusion of new blood.

Three-fourths of our medical students are State-of-Maine boys. For the making of good family doctors, I believe that no better stock can be found. It becomes increasingly apparent, that the demand is now outrunning the supply. In the United States, in the last dozen years, a decrease of more than forty per cent. in the number of medical schools, and a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. in the number of medical students, is producing the hoped-for improvement in quality of output; it is also multiplying the calls for recent graduates to serve in hospitals or to practice in sparsely-settled communities.

The useful functions performed by a medical school in Maine seem not less obvious since our school has ceased to be known officially as The Medical School of Maine. Many friends of the school have expressed a belief that financial aid from the State, such as many of the surviving medical schools of this country now receive, would be a wise and just expenditure of the people's money. It is more than eighty years since Bowdoin College has applied to the State for aid in behalf of her medical school.

During the coming year, and still more in the year following, our crowded curriculum will be relieved somewhat, especially as regards courses in chemistry, by reason of the increased requirements for admission. In Portland, work at the Mason Dispensary, which has hitherto proved so valuable for the students of the third year, has been extended for the benefit of the graduating class.

The petition of the Medical Faculty concerning a B.S. degree, reported favorably to the Boards two years ago by your Visiting Committee, is now presented with amendments designed to secure this academic recognition only for students of exceptional diligence and merit. We ask somewhat less than Dartmouth, Yale, and many other colleges already grant. Our recommendation is as follows:—That the Boards be requested to consider the advisability of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Science, after four years of satisfactory study,—two years academic and two years medical. That under this plan, no student shall be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Science (1) unless he shall have attained for the four years an average grade of B or better, and (2) unless the recommendation is made concurrently by the faculties of both the academic and the medical departments of the College.

Respectfully submitted,

ADDISON S. THAYER,

Dean.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE

To the Visiting Committee of Bowdoin College:

In accordance with the laws of the College I herewith present my 1st annual report, as assistant librarian in charge of the college library, for the year ending 1 May, 1916, the same being the 17th year of my connection with the library.

GEORGE THOMAS LITTLE

The outstanding moment of the year is the passing of Professor Little who for thirty-two years guided the affairs of the library with a skillful, yet gentle hand, and gave of his strength to his official duties more generously than to his private business. I have written of him more fully in another official publication of the College* and merely make record here of his connection with the library. Mr. Little's first position in the library was during his third year in college when he served as one of the five Junior Librarians. He did not become Senior Librarian and his next position was that of Assistant Librarian, to which he was elected in 1883. On account of the librarian's absence in Europe he had full charge from the beginning and in 1885 his faithful work was recognized with the title of Librarian. Under his direction the number of books increased from 34,000 to 110,000, largely selected through his guidance, the funds for books and maintenance increased from nothing to more than \$100,000, and the library quarters from a room in the rear of the Chapel to the spacious Hubbard Hall. In planning this building Mr. Little visited the chief library buildings of the country, and spent many hours with the donor and the architect. Thirteen years of use have shown that few things needed for the equipment of a modern library were forgotten, and many decades of growth may be accommodated by

*Obituary Record for 1915-16.

the carrying out of plans made when the building was erected.

Acting as secretary of the General Alumni Association, editor of the General Catalogue, and necrologist, Mr. Little caused to be brought together a vast collection of letters and newspaper clippings about the alumni that is an invaluable record of the life of the College, and without which future historians of the College would labor in vain.

He secured the foundation for a collection of literature on the Huguenots—an especially fitting collection to be found in this college, and the only special collection of its kind to be found in any American college. He built up a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the State of Maine on a scale never before attempted. He gathered from all parts of the learned world the various editions of the works of Longfellow until this collection has become by far the greatest collection of its kind. One series of items that deserves special mention, in addition to the set of first editions, is composed of several hundred sheets of music each bearing the legend "Words by Longfellow." These special collections are mentioned to show the broadness of the foundation he laid.

SIZE OF THE STAFF

The removal of one from a staff the size of ours, even though that one were not the head, places a considerable extra burden upon those who are left. While this burden has been assumed cheerfully, and while the College will not suffer more in the immediate future than it has already suffered, a return to a three man basis should be provided for as soon as expedient. Thirteen years experience in Hubbard Hall has shown that this basis is not too large, and a comparison of the work done in this library with that done in other libraries of a similar size, due credit being given for college work as distinct from library work done here, will go to show the same thing. I would recommend that the third man be a young graduate of the College who has served his apprenticeship as a student assistant in the library, or if such a person were not available a recent graduate of a library school who would not expect to stay more than two or three years. Such a succession of young men would

strengthen the staff where it comes in contact most with its borrowing public and would give the librarian needed opportunity to offer personal assistance to serious workers and to prepare the collections for their greatest use.

SIZE AND GROWTH

The number of volumes now in the library, reckoning from the count made about twelve years ago, and including 5,000 volumes belonging to the Medical School is 113,418. The accessions for the past twelve months have been 2,410; of which 1,290 were purchased at an average cost of \$1.61; 51 were obtained by exchange; 304 came from binding periodicals; and 765 were given by various donors. As heretofore the Appendix to this report gives an itemized statement of the growth of the collection during the year and its contents by the different classes in which it is arranged.

PURCHASES

The number of individual purchases worthy of special mention have been few, but under this head it may be stated that the proportion of purchases to gifts has been very large thus making the total accessions for the year of unusual value as a working addition to the library.

The principal large purchase is the definitive edition of the Works of Goethe in 137 volumes. Others that may be mentioned by name are Suess' Face of the Earth, in 4 volumes; the Edinburgh edition of the Works of Carlyle, in 30 volumes; the 3d edition of Frazer's Golden Bough, in 12 volumes; the Vatican; and Herbertson's Oxford Survey of the British Empire, in 6 volumes.

GIFTS

The single large gift of books for the year is the collection of works numbering nearly 100 volumes, on arctic exploration donated by The Explorers' Club of New York City in honor of their distinguished member and our distinguished alumnus Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary. The books were all bound volumes in

fine condition and made a valuable addition to our collection on arctic exploration, which had itself been increased recently by books purchased from the income of the fund established by Peary's class—the Class of 1877. The letter of gift bears the further interesting statement that The Explorers' Club expects to add to its original gift from time to time.

The two gifts of money for the year came from Hon. D. S. Alexander, LL.D., of the Class of 1870, who for the third consecutive year has sent the librarian his check, and James E. Rhodes, 2nd., Esq., of the Class of 1897, both to be used in the purchase of books. This is an example that might well be followed by the many friends of the College who would be glad to give something from time to time, but who think that small gifts are more bother than they are worth. It is an old saying that "mony a mickle makes a muckle," and it is a noteworthy fact that one New England college librarian added many thousands of dollars to his library's endowment funds by printing in the college bulletin such an invitation to give.

Numerous individual donors of books have remembered the library as in past years among whom may be mentioned William G. Bowdoin, Esq., of Baltimore, who as executor of the estate of Mrs. Henry E. Johnston, sent a set of the Works of James Buchanan in 12 volumes; and Mrs. George T. Little who gave many volumes from Dr. Little's books, in so doing, among other things, completing our set of the Papers and Proceedings of the American Library Association.

CIRCULATION

The number of books charged to borrowers for use outside the library building during the past year is 7,347, an increase of 300 over the circulation of the previous year, and an average normal circulation for recent years. The largest number of books loaned in a single month was 893 in April; the smallest, 318 in August. The number of books reserved for daytime reading in special courses has been even greater than usual, and the overnight circulation of these books, of which no record is kept, has been large.

Bowdoin College

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The contents of the itemized bills for the financial year ending 31 March, 1916, on file at the Treasurer's Office are roughly classified below, to show the character of the expenditures and the sources of the income of the library.

RECEIPTS

Annual appropriation	\$1,500 00
Consolidated Library Funds	1,584 00
W. A. Packard Fund	225 00
Drummond Fund	150 00
Hubbard Library Fund	2,154 00
Reading-Room Association	500 00
Gifts	52 00
	\$6,165 00

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$2,219 00
Periodicals and serials	611 00
Binding	440 00
Library supplies	350 00
Express, freight and postage	109 00
Desk Clerk	756 00
Janitor and supplies for building	743 00
Furniture	131 00
Repairs	392 00
Clerical assistance	401 00
Telephone	13 00
	\$6,165 00

CATALOGUE

There have been inserted in the catalogue this year 11,350 standard size cards. Of these 7,687 were for accessions; and 3,663 replaced old cards. Of the cards for accessions 6,981 were bought of the Library of Congress, 142 were printed cards bought of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and 564 were type-written. Of the 3,663 cards which replaced old cards 2,646 were

bought of the Library of Congress, 126 of the Harvard College Library, and 891 were typewritten.

NON-GRADUATE GENERAL CATALOGUE

Work on the biographical catalogue of non-graduates of the College and Medical School has been completed and the book, an octavo of about 175 pages, will be ready for distribution in a few weeks. This catalogue is intended to supplement the general catalogue of graduates printed in 1912, and to make it supplement it more completely information in regard to all persons receiving degrees since 1912 has been compiled and printed. Some copies will be bound containing the general catalogue of 1912, the non-graduate catalogue of 1916, and this further supplement of 1916, together with a consolidated index containing, in a single alphabet, the names of all who have ever attended the institution. This will make a book of more than 650 pages, and it is expected to have copies ready for Commencement.

As the vote authorizing this catalogue carried no appropriation it will be necessary to appropriate \$1,000 to cover the cost of printing and distribution. This amount is probably somewhat too large but it is impossible to make a closer estimate at this time as the work is not all in type. The work of compiling and publishing has been done by the regular library staff and no special appropriation is needed to cover it.

GERALD G. WILDER.

Hubbard Hall,
10 May, 1916.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

I herewith present a separate report on the library of the Medical School for the year ending 1 May, 1916

SIZE AND GROWTH

It would be useless to attempt to say just how many volumes now stand on the shelves belonging to the Medical School. The old count is out of date and as the volumes are merged with the books belonging to the College it would be difficult to make a re-count. The number is about 5,000. During the year 26 volumes have been added at a cost of \$134.42, and 12 have been added by gift.

Among the purchases may be mentioned Kolmer's Text-book of infection and immunity; Hewitt's Anaesthetics, 4th ed.; Krause and Schmahl's Course in normal histology; Kraemer's Scientific and applied pharmacognosy; Garrison's Introduction to the history of medicine; the second volume of Cabot's Differential diagnosis; and Wadsworth's Post-mortem examinations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The contents of the itemized bills on file at the Treasurer's Office are classified below.

RECEIPTS

Annual appropriation	\$200 00
	\$200 00

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$134 42
Periodicals	55 28
Binding	10 30
	\$200 00

The cost of administration was borne by the College Library.
I would respectfully recommend the usual appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals.

GERALD G. WILDER.

Hubbard Hall,
2 May, 1916.

APPENDIX

The Library as Classified, Showing accessions for the Period
From May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916.

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Bibliography	010	13	11	24	1,094
Library economy	020	3	22	25	595
General encyclopædias	030	18		18	822
General collected essays	040		1	1	38
General periodicals	050	87	1	88	6,113
General societies	060				190
Newspapers	070	48	1	49	1,026
Special libraries	080	1		1	368
Book rarities	090	1		1	63
Philosophy	100	7	3	10	262
Metaphysics	110				43
Special metaphysical topics	120	1		1	51
Mind and body	130	2		2	259
Philosophical systems	140				25
Psychology	150	10	2	12	387
Logic	160	1	1	2	79
Ethics	170	13	13	26	749
Ancient philosophers	180	2		2	63
Modern philosophers	190	1	3	4	602
Religion	200	35	2	37	1,734
Natural theology	210				306
Bible	220	11	3	14	1,756
Doctrinal theology	230	3	1	4	917
Practical and devotional	240	1		1	381
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial. .	250	3	1	4	803
Church, institutions, work	260	12	1	13	826
Religious history	270	7		7	824
Christian churches, sects	280	2	2	4	1,108
Non-Christian religions	290	13	2	15	270

Report of Librarian

55

Sociology	300	31	3	34	768
Statistics	310	3	5	8	666
Political science	320	33	28	61	3,046
Political economy	330	77	59	136	2,705
Law	340	27	22	49	2,291
Administration	350	24	46	70	2,298
Associations, institutions	360	14	17	31	875
Education	370	35	52	87	3,371
Commerce, communication	380	9	49	58	1,267
Customs, costumes, folk lore	390	4		4	184
Philology	400	8	3	11	365
Comparative	410	1		1	85
English	420	2	1	3	354
German	430	1		1	317
French	440	2	1	3	189
Italian	450				42
Spanish	460				45
Latin	470				326
Greek	480	1		1	249
Minor languages	490	1		1	149
Natural science	500	17	17	34	2,251
Mathematics	510	12	6	18	1,095
Astronomy	520	3	12	15	1,091
Physics	530	6		6	605
Chemistry	540	6	2	8	970
Geology	550	7	10	17	1,272
Paleontology	560	1		1	60
Biology	570	13	5	18	576
Botany	580	7	5	12	619
Zoölogy	590	12	11	23	1,494
Useful arts	600	13	6	19	670
Medicine	610	29	26	55	5,000
Engineering	620	2	17	19	661
Agriculture	630	5	21	26	914
Domestic economy	640				37
Communication, commerce	650	8	2	10	182
Chemical technology	660	4		4	153
Manufactures	670	2	1	3	95

Mechanic trades	680	1	1	8
Building	690			24
Fine arts	700	3	2	5 442
Landscape gardening	710			111
Architecture	720	3	3	6 182
Sculpture	730	3	1	4 127
Drawing, design, decoration	740			52
Painting	750	4		4 324
Engraving	760		1	1 19
Photography	770	1		1 53
Music	780	28	3	31 253
Amusements	790	3	5	8 387
Literature	800	17		17 1,052
American	810	94	16	110 4,248
English	820	171	27	198 4,708
German	830	142	3	145 2,319
French	840	9		9 2,974
Italian	850	8		8 982
Spanish	860	5		5 239
Latin	870	22		22 1,818
Greek	880	24	1	25 1,405
Minor languages	890	9		9 244
History	900	16	1	17 1,064
Geography and description	910	87	48	135 4,949
Biography	920	55	22	77 1,771
Ancient history	930	5	2	7 624
Modern history, Europe	940	98	15	113 3,509
Asia	950	1	3	4 160
Africa	960	2		2 79
North America	970	62	27	89 2,040
South America	980			81
Oceanica and polar regions ...	990			81
Alumni collection		1	3	4 1,270
Maine collection		44	105	149 3,663
U. S. Documents			53	53 5,570

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To the President of Bowdoin College:

The Director of the Museum of Fine Arts has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1916.

The following additions have been made to the Art Collections:

Oil Portrait of Edwin Bradbury Smith, Bowd. '56, painted by Joseph de Camp on commission from the Governing Boards, and added to the series of memorial portraits of the great benefactors of the College.

Oil Portrait of Thomas Cogswell Upham, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in this College from 1824 to 1872, painted by W. Haskell Coffin and given by Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, Bowd. '57, nephew of Professor Upham.

Mural Decoration, a panel of the South Wall of the Chapel, The Delphic Sibyl, after the painting by Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel, painted by Miss Edna T. Marrett and given by Dr. Frederic H. Gerrish, Bowd. '66, in memory of his brother, William Little Gerrish, Bowd. '64.

Three Engravings, by G. Micale, R. Morghen and W. Wise, given by Mrs. George T. Little in memory of her husband, Professor Little, Bowd. '77.

Bronze Medal, struck to commemorate the inauguration of John Grier Hibben as President of Princeton University, given by the Whitehead and Hoag Company.

Collection of Coins, chiefly United States and modern European, brought together in Brunswick under the guidance of Dr. John D. Lincoln, Bowd. '43, given by George P. Whittlesey, Esq., of Washington, D. C., in memory of his father, Genl. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in this College from 1861 to 1865.

Greek and Roman Antiquities, dating from the 8th century B. C. to the 2nd century A. D. and procured from Greece, Italy and Russia. Eighty-nine items as catalogued by J. D. Beazley, Esq., Christ Church, Intercollegiate Lecturer, Oxford University. Given by Edward Perry Warren, Esq., and added to the E. P. Warren Collection.

Archaeological books of reference, a valuable addition to the small library at the Art Building. Given by Edward Perry Warren, Esq.

Fund of One Hundred Dollars for the purchase of bronze copies of classical originals. Given by James Phinney Baxter, Bowd. Litt.D.

The following objects have been lent to the College:

Large Prehistoric American Water-jar from a cave-dwelling in Northern Arizona, 1900. Lent by F. J. C. Little, Esq., Bowd. '89.

Set of Chinese Ivory Chessmen, imported about 1880. Lent by Alden S. Hichborn, Esq., Bowd. '11.

Oil Painting, Mother and Children, attributed to Andrea del Sarto. Lent by Mrs. Bartlett.

Oil Painting, Lake Placid, by James David Smillie. Lent by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey W. Goodrich.

Oil Portrait of Professor C. A. Goodrich of Yale College, by John Trumbull, 1827. Lent by his grandson, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich.

Sicilian mural Mosaic, modern. Lent by Dr. Goodrich.

Piano-Forte of about 1800, made by Wm. Kearsing, London. Lent by Mrs. Charles W. Porter.

It is the ambition of those in charge of the Bowdoin College Art Collections to exhibit ultimately in its galleries original works of art only. Collections, that grow like that of Bowdoin by gift almost wholly, impose upon those mindful of the future the need of scrutinizing generously but with increasing care donations of merely personal interest. The most welcome gifts are of two kinds, either objects judged and described by an expert, or funds to be used by expert direction in securing originals. It is conferring a sounder permanent benefit upon the College to give it one good original such as a fine Greek coin or

a drawing by a master of painting, an object that is not necessarily very expensive, than to furnish never so good copies in any field whatever. The wisdom of the Misses Walker in appealing without reserve to the best professional sources in determining the choice of objects is completely justified. In this connection the singular good fortune of the College in being the recipient this year additionally of classical antiquities from the generosity of the distinguished expert, Mr. Edward Perry Warren, is widely known and appreciated.

In the field of instruction in the history of art the use of illustrative copies of works of sculpture and photographs of architectural monuments is also obviously necessary. The College needs now a special fund for the systematic development of its resources on the teaching side, as referred to, also for works in the literature of the Fine Arts.

The care of the Art Building means every year unremitting attention to hundreds of persons who are in a sense guests of the College, as well as to the physical side of preserving the objects of art from harm and of meeting watchfully the depreciation of the materials subjected to wear. This year has seen the completion and proper equipment of a strong-room in the basement of the building.

The number of those visiting the Art Building in the last calendar year is 8085.

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY JOHNSON,
Director.

May 1, 1916.

